The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VIII. NO. 6. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859. WHOLE NO. 370.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1858. tf-16

W. HOBERY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. tf-17

J. BAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. tf-42

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. tf-10

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. tf-y5ul

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.
THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness durability and despatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1y-17

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb 20, 1857. tf-3

Armstrong Hotel,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 1y22

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BLANK MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 1s per dozen, or 6s 3d per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The BAR contains Liquors of the best Brands; and the Larder well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. tf-37

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
☞ A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. tf-1

PURE COD LIVER OIL;
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.
HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Morse's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radways Relief, Pain Killer Fauntock's Vermifuge, Gaudens Worm Tea, Penney's Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral.
The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. tf-6

Presents, Presents.
JUST RECEIVED, at this office, a splendid assortment of *BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES*, suitable for Christmas Presents. No charge for inspection—call and see.
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1858.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
ON and after January 10th, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Rev. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 8 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the more advanced schools.
☞ For terms, &c, apply at her residence, Main-Street,
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1858. tf-45

Oysters! Oysters!
IF You want good Fresh Oysters, go to H. Depew's opposite the Railroad Hotel.
Newmarket, Jan. 18, 1859 tf-49

S. M. Jarvis,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.
BRANCH Office in Newmarket conducted by J. L. Overton, Esq.
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. y1-tf-39

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., Sharon, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Brownsville, April, 1857. tf-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-14

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. Office—In the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissioner by the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions prepared
Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has *REMOVED* to his new premises on Gorham Street, opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. tf-15

Dr. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill,) Newmarket. y tf-26

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &C.,
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions, and furnish materials, Shop on Water street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 1y34

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office,—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1858. tf-38

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
OFFICE—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. G. W. HALLEN.
December 23, 1856 tf-47

GEORGE WALLACE,
BARBER, HAIR DRESSER, &C.
SHOP—Opposite the Boultbee Block, Main St., Newmarket.
Aug. 17, 1858. tf-27

Dr. J. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE—MAPLE. tf-27

A. J. McCLACHEN,
CARRIAGE MAKER.
IN tendering thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in
WESTERN CANADA!
All Wood-Work Warranted. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
Newmarket, July 1st, 1858. tf-11

W. DOWDELL,
Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet and Venetian Blind Maker,
Main St. Newmarket,
ALL orders punctually attended to, and charges moderate.
Newmarket, Aug. 10, 1858. tf-23

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS;
OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*
Newmarket, June 9, 1856

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.
THOMAS NIXON
Newmarket, Dec. 5th, 1856. tf-43

Business Directory.

Mr. EBTEN,
NOTARY Public, Provincial Land Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Agent for the Life Association of Scotland,
MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET.
December 1st, 1858. tf-32

UNITY FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,
OF ENGLAND,
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. FARSDEN,
Oct. 23, '58. Agent Newmarket.

David G. Hovey,
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.
MILL-ST., NEWMARKET.
SHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. tf-37

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 Doors North of H. W. Hart's Store,
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. tf-39

GEORGE BALFOUR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main-Street, Newmarket
☞ Nearly opposite the Railroad Hotel,
CONSTANTLY on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
☞ Clothing made to order on the shortest notice in the most Fashionable Style, and warranted to Fit. Goods found when required.
Newmarket, Sep. 9th, 1858. tf-30

Lessons in Music
MISS SMITH, Organist of the Congregational Church, gives Instruction on the the Forte and Melodeon.
RESIDENCE—BAISAN PARK.
Newmarket, November 19th, 1858. tf-39

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-st. East Toronto,
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Pits, Artists' Materials, Lences,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy and Medical Articles.
Toronto, July 20th, 1858. 1y23

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,
President, J. G. GILD,
Vice President, THOS. HAYTER.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MYCHIE, W. HENREON,
JAMES BEATY, RICE LEE,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROGERS.
M. P. HAYS.
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicit.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Ger'y.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, &c will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. tf-2

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.
THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoiseurs is requested to the stock of
Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Teddy Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.
For Sale by the Subscriber.
JOHN BENTLE.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1857. y21

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!
THE Subscriber in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cawthra, which he is selling at *really reduced prices*, is constantly receiving a
NEW STOCK,
purchased in the best markets, which he offers at a small advance.
JOHN BENTLE.
Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. y21

Just Received,
AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.
Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1858 tf-8

CAKES! CAKES!
CAKES of all description, can now be had cheap, at the Newmarket Bakery, nearly opp site the *Era* Office.
W. LEADBITTER.
Newmarket, Dec. 3, 1858. tf-45

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by Book Account or Note due, or past due, are requested to settle the same, on or before the 20th of Oct. All remaining unpaid after that date, will be placed in Court for Collection.
MARY KIRKPATRICK,
Newmarket, Sep 23, 1858. tf-32

C. H. KERMOTT'S,
LIVERY STABLE,
MILL-STREET NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, Feb'y 10, 1859. tf-52

Horse for Sale,
A BRIGHT Bay Horse, of good action—7 years old, stands 16 hands high. Also, several good Buggies. For particulars, apply at
BOGART'S STORE.
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1859. tf-2

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c. &c.
Aurora, March 16, 1859. tf-5

Poetry.

Our Idol.

Close the door lightly,
Bridle the breath,
Our little earth-angel
Is talking with death;
Gently he woos her,
She wishes to stay,
His arms are about her—
He bears her away.

Music comes floating
Down from the dome;
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home.
Come stricken weeper!
Come to the bed,
Gaze on the sleeper—
Our idol is dead.

Smoothe out the ringlets,
Close the blue eye—
No wonder such beauty
Was claimed in the sky;
Cross the hands gently
O'er the white breast,
So like a wild spirit,
Strayed from the blest.

Bear her out softly,
This idol of ours,
Let her grave slumbers
Be 'mid the sweet flowers.

Items for Housekeepers.

Do everything in proper time. Keep everything in its place. Always mend clothes before washing them.

Alum or vinegar is good to set color of red green or yelow.

Sal-soda will bleach; one spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for gardens and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

Wash your tea trays with cold soda, polish with a little flour, and with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes, make more starch than fresh ones. They make nice cake.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, disolved in skim milk and water, will restore rusted old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, you must choose one with small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinge of doors will prevent their creaking.

Ashes put on the holes where mice, rats &c. come out will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Green should be the prevailing color of bed-hangings and window drapery.

Rearing Calves.

My method is this: Take them from the cow at two days old, and learn them to drink new milk. When they have learned well, mix a little warmed skimmed milk with the new adding more and more until they will drink all skimmed, and that without warming. Then I add a little sour milk, and gradually increase the quantity until they will take all sour. This they will generally do by the time they are two or three weeks old.

I have temporary stalls in the calf-pasture, and a separate stall for each calf; so the hoggish glutton cannot rob his more considerate and sensible neighbour. A little trouble, with gentle treatment will learn each calf to know his stall as well as the "ox." There is another advantage in tying them up; it makes them familiar with confinement in the best possible manner. I think the stalls a decided improvement upon the long trough and club system, to admonish the more greedy that they have "had their share."

Many calves are over fed for the first few weeks, much to their detriment, in my opinion. I think one-third or one-half of the milk of an ordinary cow is ample feed for the first four weeks. The quantity should then be increased, until they take the whole of one cow's milk; and if you add one in the latter part of summer, all the better.

A calf fed without milk until fall, will show a decided improvement over the half-fed "runt" that was "weaned" at six week for two month old and with equal good keep through the winter the well-fed one will buy a baker's dozen of the lean ones, even if you succeed in getting them *through* the winter.

I consider uniformity in the quantity given, and punctuality in the time of feeding, of great importance in the successful rearing of calves.

I have tried letting a calf run with a cow; but this is poor policy, I think: for if you do not keep up high feed through the winter, you have a miserable-looking animal in the spring; and if you do, you have an overgrown beast of but little practical utility.

I have been award the first premium on native heifer calves twice, by the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, that were fed entirely on sour milk and one year there was a very large competitor. If any one can raise a better calf than I can, with less expense; let him tell how he does it.

How to Sustain a Local Paper.

1. Lay aside your fears that the editor will get rich faster than his neighbors. We have never heard of any one making more than a decent living by a publication of a country newspaper, even if had ever such a good business. A case in point is an acquaintance of ours, who has been publishing some six or seven years, has had the business of his own town and country, and a large portion of that of the surrounding country, with all this he gets into a tight pinch, money to buy his white paper with as either publisher with which we are acquainted.

2. If the paper agrees with your ways of thinking, subscribe and pay for it, and persuade your neighbors to do the same and do likewise. Do not tell the editor to send your paper without pay, and when you get to owe two or three dollars, tell your friends who speak of it, the paper is of no account, that it will burst one of these days. The way, under such a state of the case, to keep a paper from 'bursting up,' is for each subscriber to keep the editor's books free from charges against himself. Once we had to close, and on posting up, found we had booked and outstanding some $2000 more than we had capital invested. This thing of applying the credit to the newspaper business may be likened to a farmer selling out his crops a bushel to the man. The sum each owes for the bushel does not seem of any account to the debtor, but the aggregate of these bushels may make or break the poor deliver in the soil.

3. If you have a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend of any kind, residing at a distance, and are able, subscribe, pay for and send them a copy.

4. If you have any printing you wish done, do not "jew" the editor down to a starvation price, and when he comes to purchase of you "spike on the tariff."

5. If you have any advertising or job-work to be done, take it to your country paper, except, perhaps, you may wish to advertise in more than one paper.

6. Do not run off to the city to get your hand-bills, labels, cards, &c. printed, because, forsooth, you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported. A man who is always running away from home with his business, little deserves the patronage of the community, in which he lives; and as far as we are concerned, such will receive the "cold shoulder."

7. If you have the control of any legal advertising send it to your friend. This kind of business pays better than any other, and the more you can send to the editor of your paper, the better for him and it. In proportion to the amount of the receipts of a paper, is an editor enabled to make it useful, amusing, and entertaining to the community in which it is published.

8. Do not expect the editor to make honorable mention of you or your business every few weeks for nothing. The space in a paper, and a man's time are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of the recipient in dollars and cents. An editor should not be allowed to go hungry, barebacked, or barefooted. They 'eat, drink, and wear, just like other people.'

9. If the editor owes you a shilling, do not chase him from 'rosy morn to balmy eve' for it, and when you happen to get the balance on the other side, 'cut the gentleman's acquaintance.'

10. Finally, my brethren, if you wish to properly sustain your county paper, to live the balance of your days in peace with God and man, and occupy a seat in Paradise after death, practice the Golden Rule,—"Do onto others as you would wish others should do unto you," under like circumstances.

Parliamentary.

Provincial Parliament.

THURSDAY, March 10.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr Notman introduced a Bill to enable the Town of Dundas to consolidate its debt, and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the same.

Mr Herbert introduced a Bill to alter the limits of the Township of North Halifax, in the County of Megantic.

Hon. Mr Cameron introduced a Bill to alter and amend the representation of this Province.

Mr McCann introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the depositing of plans of villages in Registry offices.

Mr Carling introduced a Bill to amend the law respecting Agricultural Associations in Upper Canada.

Mr Dunbar Ross introduced a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Whitehall Forwarding Company.

Hon. Mr Mowat moved the second reading of the bill to allow verdicts on trials by jury, in civil causes, to be returned, although the jury may not be unanimous—(from the Legislative Council). He said that this bill had passed in the Legislative Council twice. It was brought up in three successive sessions. In 1857, it was defeated by a small majority; last year, it was carried by a vote of 21 to 4, and this year by a vote of 29 to 4. This showed conclusively that there was a growing feeling in that body with regard to a change in our present system, as proposed in the present bill. According to the bill, unanimity was still required in cases of a verdict given within six hours; but if after six hours' deliberation no unanimous verdict had been arrived at, the verdict of nine should be taken. He, for his own part, was quite in favor of the bill, and was satisfied that if the present system had not been in practice so long, we would never dream of proposing that a jury of twelve should give an unanimous verdict. If, after six hours' deliberation, a jury had not come to an unanimous conclusion, it was manifest that the case presented unusual difficulty and what object could there be in keeping persons locked up, in such a case? The present system had been condemned by the ablest speakers and writers. Bentham had denounced it in the strongest language as an absurdity, and Hallam called it a preposterous relic of barbarism. Besides, in cases of arbitration, in Boards of Directors, and in Municipal Councils, the majority always governed. He would further remark that the bill now before the House applied to civil cases only; it was not proposed to touch the criminal cases at all. The present Lord Chief Justice of England had brought up a bill in the House of Lords for the purpose of introducing this principle into the English system likewise, which was a very important fact in consideration of the advanced age and the long experience of Lord Campbell. A great many evils arose from the present system.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald admitted that the hon. gentleman had made out a good case. He would not offer any opposition to the second reading of the bill, but would ask the hon. gentleman to allow it to go to a committee. If he was refused, he would ask the House to refer it. The subject had often been pressed on the attention of the British Parliament, and had been as often rejected. The phrase, "a relic of barbarism," was very easily used, and might be applied to many things.

Mr. Talbot said that when they reflected on the difficulties in the way of bringing twelve men to the same conclusion, the improbability of an honest verdict being given under the present system were quite apparent. In every other instance in which matters of vital importance were concerned a bare majority was held to be sufficient, and the anomaly with regard to juries ought no longer to exist. The principle now contended for had been adopted in Belgium and several other continental countries, and was being now strongly urged in the States.—This was a very opportune time for the consideration of such a subject and he hoped that this reform would be no longer withheld.

Mr Foley referred to the differences of opinion prevailing upon this subject on both sides of the House, and contended that this was a measure uncalled for by the country. It was a singular fact that no one solitary petition had been sent in in favor of this principle, affording the best evidence that the public were quite satisfied with the present state of the law. Indeed so far as from desiring any change, the public looked upon the system of trial by jury, as it now existed, and as it had been handed down to us through the vista of time, as the best safeguard of their lives and their liberties. If trial by jury in its present shape was objected to, simply because it was a "relic of barbarism," they might as well, as he had said before, abolish the Crown itself and even religion. Judges it was true, were permitted to decide by a majority; but there was this difference between judges and juries—that the one decided upon opinions, the other upon facts. And the same rule held good on instituting a comparison between public bodies (such as Legislature) and juries—the first made laws according to what, in their opinion, laws ought to be, whilst the latter decided upon matters of fact. He contended that it would be as difficult to get nine men to agree on matters of fact as twelve, and protested against making a change for the mere sake of experiment.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said he had no partiular reverence for things merely because they were old. The hon. member for Waterloo had argued that it was just as easy to convince twelve men as nine. In this he thought he was entirely wrong. Besides the two systems, that of having twelve and that of having nine, had been tried for a long time in England and Scotland respectively, and the public opinion was that much less injustice had been done in Scotland, where the verdict of nine out of twelve members of a jury was taken. He was not for a hasty change, and was glad that the bill would have full consideration.

Mr. Notman was decidedly in favor of the Bill, and would cordially vote for it. He had had some little experience at the bar, and had witnessed the evils arising from juries shortly before important cases, to try which they had been empannelled, were concluded, ask his Lordship's permission to allow them to retire; and on leave being given they had gone downstairs and replenished their pockets with edibles, and returned fully determined to try whether they could or could not starve out their fellows.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Mowat moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider the Bill. He did not think it was necessary to refer the Bill to a select committee.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said there were a number of details to be considered—such as whether the verdict of nine should be taken, or the verdict of a bare majority: or the verdict of ten to five, or any other proportion. It was also his opinion that the judges should be consulted. He moved that the Bill be referred to the Committee to which was referred the Bill respecting the Trials of Issues of Fact in certain cases in Upper Canada.

Mr. Brown believed if they called all the judges of the land before the Committee, the members thereof would not be in the least degree wiser for any opinions they might express, because this was not a lawyer's question—it was a question to be decided by those who had always been in the habit of serving on juries.

Mr. Foley was anxious that the mode of the working of the system in other countries should be enquired into.

Mr. Mowat could see no good which would arise from the proposed reference, and held that the judges were less qualified to give an opinion on the subject than the peoples' representatives who had had experience on juries.

The amendment was then put and carried—yeas, 53; nays 45.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, March 14.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

THE TARIFF.

On motion for resuming the adjourned debate on the question the Speaker do now leave the chair, and that the House do go into Committee on the resolutions relative to the tariff.

Mr Cayley rose and said that when he read the paragraph in the speech from the Throne, respecting the change from specific to *ad valorum* duties, he was not prepared for so complete a sweep of the specific duties as the Inspector General recently proposed. He would take exception to two features in the proposed tariff. One was, the entire abolition of the specific duties; and the other exception was to those details which affected those important articles removed from specific to *ad valorum* duties, such as tea and sugar. He, for one, was not prepared to admit that justice could be done by levying the duty on the place whence last imported, instead of the place of growth. (Hear.) And he trusted that the Inspector General would reconsider the matter. He backed on it that the Inspector General was still in a position to change his mind on this matter. (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) The Hon. gentleman might do so in moving the resolutions in Committee. He (Mr Cayley) would there fore urge on him to reconsider his tariff in these respects. Upper Canada would be injured by this tariff. Upper Canada would undoubtedly be touched more closely by any derangement of the present system of duties than Lower Canada; and hence the outcry against it. In the matter of tea, the Hon. Inspector General had spoken of direct importation from China. But that could not be attempted with profit by a Throgmorton or Hemilton merchant. From a statement he had received from one of the largest houses in Montreal trading direct with China he found that in a cargo of tea, imported direct from China via St. Lawrence, by the Toronto merchant, of say, 358,562lbs. he would pay duty on $125,555 while the Montreal merchant only paid duty on $55,892. The duty to the Toronto merchant would be some $11,000 while the Montreal merchant only paid $7,100. Thus, in consequence of an attempt to force trade unnaturally into the channel of the St Lawrence, the Upper Canada merchant would actually pay $16,000 more than the Montreal merchant. In Canada, the consumption of tea during the last four or five years had ranged from four-and-a-half to five millions of pounds. And if there ever was a moment in Canada when Upper Canada should not be oppressed by adding to its burdens an additional charge, mainly for the benefit of Lower Canada, certainly the present was that moment. Upper Canada has ever been willing to bear her share in all the Lower Canada improvements. But he would say, do not at a moment like this, seek to add to a Province already deeply burdened enough. He would vote for going into Committee, being anxious to see what modification the Hon. Inspector General would make. But he certainly could not support those changes he had indicated. To force trade out of its natural channels would be a fruitless head effort and one which must eventually recoil on their heads with tenfold damage.

Mr. Buchanan could not take the views of the hon. member for Renfrew and vote for going into Committee. He could expect nothing but confusion to arise from such a Tariff. (Hear, hear.) The [illegible] disputed whether rights or wrongs [illegible] of a firm the *ad valorum* principle. But that principle had not been complained of under the operation of the late tariff. But the error of the Inspector General lay in discriminating duties, favorable to a few houses which could go to China, at the expense of the whole Province. It was the operation of the principle in this case that was wrong. He had ever been an advocate for the St. Lawrence improvements so as to divert to that channel, and so were hon. members generally. Therefore, in opposing the measure, hon. gentlemen were not doing anything detrimental to the St. Lawrence route. He would, therefore move in amendment, seconded by Mr. John Cameron, that, "the speaker do not leave the chair; but that it be resolved that the proposed Tariff is subversive of the best interests of Canada as increasing the taxes on necessaries and lowering them on luxuries, in a mistaken view that this will produce more revenue—that the sliding scale proposed on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses is injurious to the trade of the community and to the obtaining that stability in commercial matters, which ought to go and molasses, should be placed on the *ad valorum* duty equivalent to the specific duty as at present, and, ultimately, be removed altogether, so as to enable the industrious classes of Canada to enjoy those articles at as low a price as on the other side of the line—and that the customs' duties on brandy, wines, and liquors ought not to be reduced as proposed; but ought to be fixed as on *ad valorum* duties equivalent to the present duties on those articles.

Mr. Brown then rose and spoke at much length. Having defended the course pursued by the Opposition last session in [illegible] the system of [illegible] Government [illegible] for 1857 [illegible] was an over [illegible] with the previous year [illegible] that amount had, according to the [illegible] General, been inclusive of some $1,8000 in postal services over drawn by the Postmaster in 1857. Now, that was what he blamed hon. gentleman opposite for. There was no knowing what the expenditure really was. Here they found the Postmaster had actually overdrawn his account by $158,000. Altogether, so far from a saving having been effected last year, the expenditure had been even more extravagant than that most extravagant of years 1857. Compared with 1854 the expenses of the different department had increased enormously—being doubled in some cases. The amount expended in Public Works had also been swelled prodigiously. In lighthouses, fisheries protection, geological survey, and contingencies. The interest on the public debt during these four years had actually risen, through the extravagance of hon. members opposite, from $1,200,000 to $3,000,000.

The debate was adjourned at the conclusion of this speech, and the House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

Mysterious Robbery.

On Sunday evening last about 8 o'clock, the house of the Rev. James Norris while the family were at church, was entered by some one no doubt well acquainted with the house and as to where the money was and stole nearly one hundred dollars in silver, and a gold watch and chain with three gold keys attached. It appears that the thief made his or her entry by the back door which is usually fastened by putting a piece of stick on the latch inside, which on the latch being pressed up the door could be opened. On entering the thief passed into the sitting room, thence to the bed room, but molested nothing but the dressing case which contained the money and watch, which was taken from the bed room into the wood-shed and broken open with an axe and rifled of its contents. No clue has yet been traced as to the thief. What makes the matter still worse is the fact that the money did not belong to the Rev. gentleman, but was the Missionary Collection Fund and *Guardian* subscriptions, which he had intended to get exchanged into Bank bills to send to Toronto. *Brampton Times*

The total coal products of the United States are estimated 14,685,820 tons. The bituminous region of Pennsylvania covers more than two thousand square miles of her surface.

☞ Mr. Gardner fired a pistol at his sweetheart a few days ago in Minnesota, and she has since married him. Who ever dreamed that gunpowder was a love powder? That was returning good for evil.

☞ A Mr. Beale, of Ohio, has received $300 from a railway corporation for having been ejected from the cars by a conductor because he had refused to pay the extra five cents for a ticket purchased in the cars.

Now Advertisements.

Curlicuilian Hair Invigorator—Prof. Griswold.
Removal—T. H. Keough.
Daily *Globe*—R. L. Munro.
Farm for Sale—Ashton & Machell.
Look Here!—A. J. McCracken.
Apprentices Wanted—Joseph Wood.
Timothy Seed—M. W. Hogart.
Life Association—James Grant.

THE MAILS.

Moving South.

Accommodation Train	8,48 a.m.
Mail Train	2,48 p.m.

Moving North.

Mail Train	9,30 a.m.
Accommodation Train	4,40 p.m.

Organs for "New Era."

Aurora,	Mr. Jared Lloyd.
Gatchen,	" S. Shipley.
Keswick,	" H. Moore.
Georgina and Sutton,	" R. H. Evans.
Orillia,	" James Webb.
Blue Orchard,	" M. Wilson.
Richmond Hill,	" W. McKay.
Stouffville,	" Dr. Fioyd.
Toronto,	" Mr. Hunter, P. M.
Uxbridge,	" Joseph Smith, P. M.
King Station,	" J. Rowe.

☞ Subscribers in the various localities would confer a favor by examining through our mailers and notifying us, the month new or not the fault lies with the publisher.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 25, 1859.

ATTENTION!

The figures at the right of the address on each paper, indicates the indebtedness on the *Era*, up to

JANUARY, 1860.

Thus R. Blake 1,50, means that R. Blake owes $1,50cts; or thus J. Smith 0, means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of his using the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

General Summary.

☞ Mr. Jas. Nixon has forwarded to us a sample of Tea we can confidently recommend to our readers; and only 50cts per lb. He may well boast of its merit.

☞ Some of our farmers commenced ploughing about ten days ago. As a general thing, Fall Wheat appears promising. The late rains have made our public roads almost impassable.

☞ The polling on the Education and Town Hall Resolutions, as submitted at a late public meeting, will take place on Monday and Tuesday next, in the Court House—commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

☞ The Special Services now being carried on in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this place, are increasing in interest and attendance. We understand the meetings will be continued during the ensuing week.

☞ Mr. J. Peugeine is advertising a Patent Elevating Gate well worthy the attention of farmers. He is now travelling through the Township of East Gwillimbury soliciting orders and establishing a model. This gate will prove very useful for barn-yards, lanes, &c. See advertisement.

☞ ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Tenders will be received, at the office of the Road and Bridge Committee, Newmarket, on or before the 1st day of January, 1860, for laying down timbers as a crossing on the East Side of Main Street, across Timothy Street. Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of the work, on or before the day. A rare chance to make money!

☞ Will the person who prides himself on being a gentleman, and who robbed the Post Office Department by writing a communication upon a returned newspaper, tell us who to send the paper to, as per request,—or shall we place the amount paid in advance to the credit of one of the parties he induced to discontinue, now in arrears? We will give the public a short history of some of our public men, as soon as time and opportunity offers. Let the individual to whom this paragraph particularly refers remember what his prescription will lead to, if we pursue the same course of resentment.

☞ The total revenue of Newmarket, last year, including taxes the same as we paid while connected with Whitchurch, was $2,-[illegible] less $225,40 cts of Clergy Reserve Moneys. We often used to hear it remarked that Newmarket drew from the Township more than the Village paid; but we find, last year the Council spent $821 48cts., on Roads, Bridges and Sidewalks alone—a much larger amount than was granted to this locality during the five years preceding the incorporation of the Village. Besides, independent of the Reserve Moneys, we have upwards of $300 in hand, unappropriated.

☞ Why is it the Board of School Trustees have not published, in some shape, their annual accounts? Considerable money passed through their hands last year, and it would, no doubt, be interesting to the citizens to know how it was appropriated. True the items were read over at the Annual School Meeting; but it is impossible to recollect a whole year's expenditure from the casual reading; besides, comparatively speaking, very few were present to hear. Come, gentlemen, let us see what you have been doing.

The Contest.

Last week we stated the people of this village would shortly be called upon to pronounce on the Reserve Moneys Appropriation. Since then the Clerk has issued a notice, fixing upon Monday and Tuesday next for the purpose of polling the votes of duly qualified municipal electors. So far as we are concerned, if the people will only come up manfully and vote upon the question, we care not for the result. However, seeing it is a matter of a public character, it would be well for all to forget party and dispassionately consider. In the first place, this vote for the Christian Institution would be like throwing a handful of pebbles into a bushel of money [illegible] the present generation, the present rate-payers, at least, of this Village. And why? Because, the amount of Clergy Reserves would very little more than pure the site,—and if taken for that purpose, it will be an utter impossibility ever to raise the balance by taxation, for a *two third vote* could not be obtained. The money, therefore, would become like a dead letter to us. In answer to this "Old" says one, we will continue to levy a rate on the for general purposes every year, and then save $200 or $400 annually, as the case may be, as a sinking fund." Yes, a pretty sinking fund it would prove. What guarantee have we that the very next Council, after we have purchased the land, will not dispose of it again and apply the proceeds to other purposes? Or, what is to prevent a succeeding Council from appropriating what two years previous Council may have added to the proposed sinking fund? Besides, to give this matter in this way would lead to splitting of the deepest animosity and most fearful contention in our Municipal Elections. No! No! Let us remove this matter from the sphere of Municipal politics, and thereby prevent gentlemen from becoming aspirants to office merely because they are sound on the Reserve Question.

Again, the Village will have to endure heavy taxation for the maintenance of the school this year. This is a necessary expenditure—one we will have to sustain, and under the present pressure of the times, if Newmarket acts with the same prudence and caution as heretofore, will vote for the necessity, and leave the luxury to a more convenient season. Besides, if the resolution called for a part to be appropriated to the purchase of a site for a Town Hall and Market House, we then might have a public ground at least; but no! this was not the object—the only desire is to divert it from schools. Anything to satisfy the ultramontane party. Here is where the secret lies—here is where the shoe pinches—herein lies the smouldering embers of opposition to the education principle. We hope the electors will go to the polls manfully, and record their votes to sustain our Common School, the poor man's friend.

Sabbath School Convention.

Pursuant to the call of an Executive Committee, composed of gentlemen interested in the cause of Sabbath Schools, a Convention of Ministers and delegates from a fair proportion of the Sabbath Schools in the Counties of York and Simcoe, was held in Newmarket, on the 15th and 16th of March, 1859. The meetings proper of the Convention, were held in the Congregational Church, Botsford Street, and were of a most interesting and instructive character.

MORNING SESSION.

March 15th, 1859.

The Meeting was called to order, by Mr. Robert Cook, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who gave out a hymn, and after singing, called upon the Rev. James Richardson, of Toronto, to engage in Prayer.

Rev. Joseph Hooper, Congregational Minister of Newmarket, read one of the scriptures. The Executive Committee, requested permission to read a Report of the proceedings of that Committee, relating to the organization of the Convention, and making some suggestions regarding subsequent proceedings.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Marling, of Toronto, seconded by Rev. Mr. Potts of Newmarket, the report was received and adopted in so far as related to the formation of the Convention.

The following gentlemen composed the Convention:—

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. James Richardson, Episcopal Methodist, Toronto.
" F. H. Marling, Second Congregational, Toronto.
" Mr. McFadden, Wesleyan, Newmarket and Aurora.
" Mr. Hooper, Congregational, Newmarket.
" Mr. Baker, "
" Mr. Potts, Wesleyan, "
" Mr. Gildray, Epi'l Meth., Queensville.
" Mr. Hannah, Wesleyan, Eastville.
" Mr. Cook, " Maripossa.

DELEGATES.

R. H. Smith, Esq., Congregat'l, Newmarket.
Mr. J. Millard, "
" R. Cook, Wes. Methodist, "
" E. Jackson, "
" P. P. Pearson, Union S. S. "
" R. Alexander "
" E. Kimball, Sec. Congregatio'l, Toronto.
" McPhail, Wesleyan, Yorkville.
" J. Reynold's, Union, Hartman's Corners.
" J. Knight, "
" J. Richardson Queen-st., Whitchurch.
" Copson, Atherston, King.
" H. Copson, "
" Brock, Free Church, Fisherville.
" J. R. Keán, Union, Pine Grove.
" J. Rose, "
" W. Harrison, Wesleyan, Richmond Hill.
" A. Law, "
" J. Edwards, Wesleyan, Barrie.
" A. Arksey, "
" J. Donaldson, " Bradford.
" Wm. Hughes, " Aurora.
" A. Andrews, "
" R. G. Patchell, Union, Glenville, King.
" J. Black, "
" George Rose, " Queensville.
" Wm. Cane, "
" Brown, " Innisfil—No. 8, Platt
" " Gwillimbury.
" Wm. Dhang, " Sharon.
" J. Edmand, "
" J. Quibell, " Eastville.
" A. Warren, Presbyterian Markham Vill.
" Plummerfelt, Wesleyan, "
" Reinohr, Congregational, "
" C. Lusk, Union, East Gwillimbury.
" J. Hawkins, " Brownsville, King.
" Hugh Norman, 7th Con. King.
" Wallace, Presbyterian, Highland Creek.
" J. Rogers, Union, 3rd Concession King.
" A. Jakoway, " Holland Landing.
" J. Kennedy, "
" H. J. Bryhe, Wes., Hacking's Corners.

The Chairman then stated, that in accordance with the report just adopted from the Executive Committee, he would hailie, Messrs. Smith, Keán, Edwards, Millard, McPhail, Alexander, Hughes, Dean, Jackson, Richardson, as a Committee to nominate the Officers and Standing Committees of the Convention.

The above gentlemen then retired to the vestry to fulfill their duties, whilst the Convention engaged in Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Marling.

After the space of about half an hour, the Chairman from the Nominating Committee presented the following Report, one most hearty [illegible]

[illegible] *President.*
[illegible] *Vice Presidents.*
[illegible] *Secretaries.*

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.—Rev. Mr. Marling, and Messrs. McPhail and Keene.

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.—Messrs. R. H. Smith, W. Hughes and Wm. Dean.

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Edward Rose and [illegible]

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Cook, Alexander and Pearson.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Rev. J. Hooper, and Messrs. Kimball, McPhail, Smith, Cook and Alexander.

Mr. Kimball moved, seconded by Mr. McPhail, that the Report of the Nominating Committee be adopted.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cook then vacated the Chair, and Rev. Mr. Richardson was conducted to the same, after which the President observed that he hoped the proceedings of the Convention would be conducted harmoniously and to a satisfactory conclusion. At present he would not take up the time of the meeting by any lengthened remarks. We had met to promote the interests of Sabbath Schools. The feeling was one—the hope was—that the unity of christians showed the unity of the spirit, and he hoped the meeting would at once proceed to the transaction of the business before them.

Letters of apology for non-attendance, on account of other engagements, were then read from Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Toronto; Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P.; Revs. Mr. Durant, Stouffville; Rev. Mr. Praggi, Bond Head; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto; Revs. Le McCallum and Mr. R. J. Oliver, Barrie; Rev. T. Goldsmith, Aurora; and Rev. S. F. Ramsay, Newmarket.

Rev. Mr. Marling, Chairman of Business Committee, asked leave to present their first Report.—Granted.

The following is the Report:—

1st. That the hours of Meeting be from 9 to 12, noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 p. m.

2nd. That one hour be given to the discussion of each question.

3rd. That no speaker occupy more than five minutes without permission of the meeting.

4th. That a notice be added to the bill to be given in publicly, whenever there is a convenient opportunity.

5th. That the first question on the list, in the Circular issued by the Executive Committee, be taken up at the opening of this afternoon's session—fifteen minutes being previously spent in devotional exercises.

On motion of Mr. R. Cook, Seconded by R. H. Smith, Esq., the Report was adopted.

After singing a short hymn and prayer, the Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FIRST DAY.

The President took the chair at 2 o'clock; and fifteen minutes were then spent in devotional exercises.

The President said, in accordance with a report from the Business Committee, the first order was the discussion of Question No. 1, in the Circular—and is as follows:—

"How may the Christian public be induced to take a more practical interest in Sabbath Schools than they now do?"

Rev. Mr. Marling, of Toronto, opened the discussion on this question. He considered it a question worthy of the careful consideration of the Convention. Sabbath Schools generally had to complain of lack in practical interest—of lukewarmness on the part of the christian public. The vital importance to the church, of such institutions, was in a great measure overlooked. This was implied, by the very construction of the question under discussion. First, then, to increase that interest, there should be a larger number of teachers engaged in this work. Scarcely a Sabbath School in the country but had to complain of a want in this respect. Then, again, many schools were crippled for want of funds to procure books, &c. This very much retarded the successful operation of the work, and prevented those who felt a deep interest from making the school as interesting as it otherwise would be. Teachers should labor, too, in such a manner as to convince the parents as well as the children that they had a deep interest in their welfare. Teachers should work earnestly, zealously, and have their whole hearts engaged for the salvation of those committed to their care. If parents, friends and ministers, too, would only drop into the Sabbath School and have a kindly word for the teacher, or show by their presence that they appreciated the efforts being put forth for their welfare, it would wonderfully tend to increase the zeal of the teacher and promote the interest of the school. Ministers should bring the matter before their congregations; and by inducing the church to become more interested, the schools would become more interesting.

Rev. Mr. McFadden, Aurora, said he was anxious to leave the discussion of this question chiefly to teachers, as they new best the difficulties under which the Sabbath School labored. However, he conceived Ministers might do much, in their pastoral visits, to induce parents to visit the S. School; and he agreed with the last speaker, that Ministers should preach oftener to their hearers, on the importance of such institutions, and urge them to take a more practical interest in promoting its prosperity.

Mr. Warren, Markham, said he did not think they should place too much upon the pulpit services in this matter; and believed the minister of any congregation could do far more in the private circle. He considered the same rule applied to teachers. They should not confine their operations to the School on the Sabbath merely,—they should visit the parents as well as the children, and discuss in a spirit of love, the prospects of the child. Unless we could gain the sympathy of the family circle, but little could be accomplished by way of inducing parents to take a more practical interest.

Mr. Hawkins, Brownstille, said he agreed with the last speaker. They much was very often expected from the Minister. He considered each teacher should feel the responsibility of his position. If teachers performed their part of the work well, he was satisfied the Sabbath School would be an interesting one. The most certain way of getting at the heart of the parent was through the child. If the parent sees that the teacher is taking a deep interest in the welfare of his child, he will become interested himself. He had been a S. S. Teacher for 10 years; and he found that if he could gain the confidence of the child, he could also interest the parent. And in regard to the funds necessary to the successful working of the School, he always found if he could instruct the children, the parents were really to assist by contributing the necessary means. Only let the teachers be interested, and he was satisfied the Sabbath School would flourish.

After some few remarks from Rev. Mr. Hannah, Mr. Norman and others, the discussion closed.

Rev. Mr. Marling, from the Business Committee, presented the 2nd and 3rd Reports, relating to the business of the Convention; and also naming the parties to address the public meetings in the evening.

On motion, the reports were adopted, and the Convention proceeded to the discussion of the 2nd question on the printed Circular—"How may Sabbath Schools and Sabbath [illegible]

Schools [illegible] more interesting to the children [illegible] are "both the hope of [illegible]

After spending a short time in devotional exercises, the Convention adjourned till next morning.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was crowded to excess with an attentive audience. Rev. Mr. Richardson occupied the chair, and on the platform we observed Revs. Messrs. Baker, Cook, Hanna, Marling and Hooper, and Mr. Kimball of Toronto, all of whom addressed the meeting except Rev. Mr. Hooper. The speeches were of a most interesting character and called forth repeated plaudits from the meeting. The Choir was present and contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. As the speeches are now being issued in pamphlet form we do not deem it necessary to publish them at this time; but perhaps will do so next week. After taking up a collection, and singing the "Old Hundredth Psalm," Mr. Baker pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

SECOND DAY.

March 16, 1859.

The Convention assembled this morning at 9 o'clock, and after spending half an hour in devotional exercises, proceeded to the discussion of questions relating to the interests of Sabbath Schools.

With the exception of one hour's intermission at noon, the proceedings were continued until 5, p. m.—and we are happy to say without a discordant sound. All seemed to enter heartily into the work in hand, and the greatest unanimity and harmony characterized the meeting from its commencement to its close.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Congregational Church. On account of the indisposition of the President, Rev. Mr. Marling occupied the chair. The audience, as on the previous evening, was very large—the church being completely filled. Revs. Messrs. McFadden, Gildray, Potts and Hooper, and Messrs. Alexander, Norman and Warren delivered addresses,—and were well timed and well received.

The Choir also contributed much to the interest of the occasion.

After taking up a collection, the proceedings terminated.

As a whole, the Convention was a decided success, and we make no doubt will be productive of good. Every Minister went away with a stronger determination than ever to urge the importance of Sabbath Schools upon their respective hearers,—and every teacher was stimulated to put forth fresh exertions in his work of faith and labor of love.

The next Convention is to take place at Bradford, the 2nd week in February next. May it prove as successful as the one just held.

The Militia.

The Militia system of this country is little short of a grand farce,—all except the paying part; which, judging from the estimates, is a serious reality, as the following items clearly prove:—

"Thus, the Corinthian capitals last year cost $22,117; cavalry, $16,492; field batteries, $15,303; foot artillery, $2,691; rifle companies, $33,631. Then there are the inevitable contingencies—armories and gunsheds, and the hundred *et cetera* of the Napoleonic theory, costing $64,361. Total $154,493."

No wonder Mr. Galt has been compelled to increase the price of necessaries to consumers. Canada is a great country with a prodigious army! But, with all this expenditure, what object is gained? Do the people receive a corresponding benefit? Are we any more secure? If so, that is one point made; if not, it is a reckless expenditure, to say the least.

Alcoholic Liquors.

The following paragraph is an extract taken from the speech of Mr. Simpson, delivered in the Legislature, on the passage of the Bill to restrain the selling of liquors from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening to Monday morning:—

"In 1858, the quantity of whiskey manufactured in Canada West, was 2,513,791 gallons; of beer, 2,531,125. In the same year there were imported into this country 679,627 gal. of brandy, gin and cordials, rum, &c.; 512,000 of which were consumed in Upper Canada, making a total of 5,606,626 gallons consumed in Upper Canada alone during the year 1858. The value of the whole, at the manufacturers and importers prices, amounted to $2,000,000, as much as is required by the hon. Inspector General for the total annual expenditure of the Province."

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

SIR,—If "I fight as one that fights the air," your rev. correspondent must attribute it to the nature of his statements—that his assertions are *rarefiorte* and *gaseous* in the extreme, we never doubted; but we were not aware that this rev. champion of an "intelligent public" was so cognizant of the *windy* and *flatulent* nature of his lucubrations as to consider that whoever combated them was a mere fighter of *air*.

Would we had something more dense and solid in his last epistle, but, like the rest it is *airy* and *expansive*, only differing from them in the inflating substance. His former letters were puffed up with "indignation," unqualified and unproved assertion, pitiable sophistry, inconclusive reasoning, and a surprising amount of *self-importance*. Allow us to glance for a moment at the logic of the ex-Patron.—After quoting Article 3, of the Constitution, "Sectarian principles to be admitted or taught in the school," he says "I take the ground that the introduction of any formula of faith would be a violation of the above article,"—that is most conclusive no doubt to the mind of your rev. correspondent; but I wonder if it did not occur to him that this was what he was to prove, that the introduction of any form of belief, no matter however *Scriptural* or *Evangelical* is unconstitutional—has he done it—can he do it? no! "It is much easier to take the ground" and make the bold assertion that it is a violation of the Constitution than to prove it so by any train of argument, little or much of reasoning. The rev. gentleman, in a pardon-dryished way says that we "still have a doubt whether the Constitution has really been broken;" notwithstanding he takes the ground, that it has. But, perhaps, if the worthy ex-Patron would condescend to enlighten us, we public by what novel process of reasoning he arrived at the conclusion that any confession of our belief of the Scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the distinct distinctive character and doctrines of Christ is sectarian, [illegible] "see eye to eye." Not [illegible] your rev. correspondent will [illegible] with his new method of dialectics [illegible] ground taken by him—[illegible] belief are sectarian—it referees to the Kingston Platform—and permit us to say here, that from the fourth century, when Arius promulgated his doctrines, until the present time, there have been persons who have denied the Trinity, [illegible] with [illegible] Christians and Unitarians are never slow nor expected to co-operate or work in religious matters, for as much as their forms of belief are so dissimilar as to positively essentially different religions. The Kingston Platform contemplated uniting all Evangelical Christians in the work of Sabbath School instruction—it had for its object the breaking down (so far as Sabbath Schools were concerned) the differences which kept them apart! Are these the objects of sectarianism? No! The question is, has it failed in its object? or, on the other hand, has it shown any of the fruits of sectarianism, which are to separate, disunite, and divide christians into new sects and denominations? "The tree is known by its fruit." Let the Kingston Convention, the Colbity Convention held since, and the one held last week in Newmarket convert us to that sectarianism which can allow all Evangelical sects to meet in one common christian brotherhood. Is it sectarianism which unites—as these Conventions do—those who before were disunited, if so, then may sectarianism "win its widening way." Is it not unfair to call it sectarian because it will not allow Unitarianism and Trinitarianism to pass as one and the same religion? Your correspondent has failed, utterly failed, in making good the only one of his assertions which he attempts to substantiate by proof; and, furthermore, I think he will find it a very difficult task to prove that the Kingston Platform is sectarian.

The latter portion of the ex-Patron's letter is dictatorial and self-sufficient in the extreme. He says, *If I wish him to notice me* I must write over my own name, and if not, to write over the signature of J. Legion. Has he forgotten how he boasted I was not to get my discharge from the unenviable position to which I had placed myself? Does he remember publishing "we ken the man," and now he says unless you tell your name I will *take my discharge*. The tone of a month ago in the Legion of to-day,—strange consistency, how *dissimilar like* these statements appear when compared.

SINGULL would inform him that his manuscript passes from his hand to the printer, without any other eye seeing it or other hand or head meddling with it;—not like the productions of a certain gentleman having to pass through the hands of a certain number to be endorsed by them before coming to the public. Your rev. correspondent should give over *guessing* as *undignified* and *unclerical*.

The man's *self-esteem* and *self-importance* is great beyond measure who imagines that because he writes the signature changed it will be done. No sir, his notice, we wish not, neither do we act on his uncalled-for and unneeded suggestion. We would say to him *think not too highly of thyself!* The ex-Patron attacked SINGULL, and if he cannot condescend to answer his arguments, better drop the discussion, as I intimated before, principles can be discussed as well over my present signature as any other. Allow me to quote two sentences from Blackwood's Magazine, on the subject, and I will close with hoping your rev. correspondent "kens the man" better now than at first:—

"The anonymous is the corner-stone of class-journalism. It is the one postulate of the English system; and when we are asked to abolish it, the proposition is to change the nature of the system, to violate all the traditions and subvert all the principles upon which the press, that Englishmen make their boast, has been founded, and through which it has won all its battles. And it may be observed, to begin with, that those who object to the anonymous, do, by the very fact of objecting, admit that it has an influence in determining the choice of subject and the *style of treatment*."—Not that style which knows nothing higher than persons and personalities.

Yours, &c.,

March 24, '59. SINGULL.

To the Editor of the New Era.

MR. EDITOR,—Please allow me space to correct a wrong impression.

A short time ago, I requested Mr. C. S. Lloyd, a druggist here, to compound a medicine according to a prescription of Dr. Pyne.

He replied, that one of the ingredients (powder of antimony) he had not in stock, but would send it a neighboring drug store, kept by a licensed physician and get it. The medicine produced an effect different from what was anticipated; and, upon examination, the *powder of antimony* proved to be *tartar emetic*.

Mr. Lloyd informs me that he is prepared to prove that the powder was obtained as above stated.

I make these statements because Mr. Lloyd's reputation is at stake, and I believe he should not be censured. I will further add, that I have always found him exceedingly careful in preparing medicines and selling drugs.

I am, yours, &c.,

J. E. McNALLY.

Aurora, March 17, 1859.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Weser.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The steamer *Weser*, which left Cork on the 6th March, arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool advices up to the evening of the 4th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were interesting. An important movement had taken place among the leaders of the Liberal party. (Particulars not given.)

Lord Lente, one of the Lords of the Treasury, had resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Blackburn.

The *Morning Advertiser* repeats the assurance that the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Manners, and Sir Edward Lytton, only hold office temporarily. The war question remains unaltered in aspect. There are rumors in Paris that Austria has made counter-proposals to Lord Cowley, in which she is supported by Prussia. The French organs are getting more belligerent, but warlike preparations at Marseilles are somewhat relaxed.

AUSTRIA.

It is announced that the Emperor had become more determined and warlike and embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also warlike. Military preparations were continued in Italy.

Lord Cowley would leave Vienna on the 2nd.

The Paris correspondence of the London journals write as if war was almost certain. It is also stated that a violent controversy had occurred between Prince Napoleon and Count Persigny. The former assumed very warlike tones, expressing contempt for the treaties of 1815, while Persigny strongly protested against such principles and denounced them as mischievous and dangerous.

Preparations were being made for the arrival in France of some distinguished personage, and it was hinted that it might be the Pope.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says that a recent interview between the Papal Nuncio and M. Walewski, the latter who is supposed to have committed so grievously on the obstacle of the Pontifical Government in refusing reforms so much required by subjects, [illegible] the Nuncio asked whether it was meant to compel him to demand his passport. Walewski replied, No, but that this was not the question [illegible] the truth.

The [illegible] *Journal* announces that Prince Napoleon had contracted with a shipping house at Bourdeaux, for the conveyance of 10,000 Chinese emigrants at Martinique.

The latest correspondence of the London journals [illegible] in the gulf of Lyons and Corsica's division.

SARDINIA.

The Austrian troops at Pancenco are increasing daily; 12,000 have been placed on a war footing since the 1st March.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet of Vienna agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy and erect fortifications in all directions.

The lower classes are becoming exceedingly warlike at Vienna.

The Government is said to have contracted with the Lombardo-Venitian Railway for the transportation of 60,000 men during March.

The official Vienna *Gazette* says as soon as the notification in writing of Cardinal Antonelli arrives there, it is understood that the evacuation of the States of the Church by the Austrian troops will follow.

It is said that Austria will grant foreign vessels the privilege of Navigating the Danube.

The Austrian army in Italy, has been placed on a war footing.

From Pajrach [illegible] being called up for discussion on Wednesday, the committee declared by a majority of 10 to 9, that they could not examine the Peace Budget in the presence of war demonstrations on all sides, and that the War Budget would be required.

A Marseilles despatch, says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia.

LONDON, Sat. Evening.

Viscount Hardinge, Under Secretary of War has resigned.

MARKETS.

Manchester markets firm, particularly for yarns, and prices a trifle dearer. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Railroad Accident near Dundas.

HAMILTON, March, 19th.

A heavy rain washed away the embankment, and the night express train going east ran off the track, completely burying the engine and smashing the baggage, express and two passenger cars.

Four persons whose names are known, have been killed; Alexander Braid, late Locomotive Superintendent, G. W. R.; Morgan, the Engineer; Milnie, a Brakeman; J. Boyer, Ohio, and three others whose names are unknown.

Several persons have been injured among them J. H. Smith, of Green Oak, Michigan; Hiram Cook, of the firm of H. & D. M. Cook, Hamilton; Henry Pd-l, of Buffalo, N. Y., and others whose names are as yet unknown.

LATEST DESPATCH.

Since the above report was sent us the following particulars have been elicited:—

Charles King, the fireman, has died.

In charge of Dr. Rosebrough—Henry Pott, Buffalo, 20 years of age, leg broken.

Doing well—Wm. W. Smith, Kalamazoo, Michigan, head and hands bruised; not serious.

D. Adams, wife and two children, Buffalo; Mr. Adams had his right leg bruised and his left hip crushed and bruised—no bones broken. Mrs. Adams is slightly bruised about the head. The children are very slightly injured.

Mr. Byrant, Pontiac, rib broken over the heart—set and doing well.

Thomas Sackett, West Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., slightly bruised.

Adam Wilson of Hamilton, scalded in the back and bruised up the face and head—nothing serious.

The above were at the Anglo-American Hotel, in charge of Dr. Rosebrough:—

J. H. Smith, Brighton, Livingston County, Michigan; sixth and seventh ribs broken on his left side, severe bruise on his right knee, and slight bruises on other parts of the body—recovery doubtful.

At Mr. Ladd's, in charge of Drs. Rosebrough and Billings:—

Hiram Cook, of Cleveland, late of this city; severe internal injuries—recovery doubtful.

Columbus Dresser, Detroit; not much injured and gone on.

Charles King, fireman, badly scalded, externally and internally by inhaling steam; since dead. Rev. Thomas Fawcett, Indian missionary, from Brantford; three ribs, shoulder-blade and hip-bone broken; in a very low and dangerous condition. Jonas Boyer—badly cut on forehead and leg; wife also injured; their four children escaped. Henry Fisher, Washington City; slight injuries on the chest. John McAllezz, Springfield, Erie County, N. Y.; thigh-bone badly fractured. Litman Yonker, a jeweller, from Keokuk, Iowa, on his way to New York, with nearly one thousand dollars in gold; cut on the back of the head, and thigh broken. A man named Riley, from Rochester, cut on the back; removed to Hamilton.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

The scene of the disaster presents a different aspect yesterday to what it did the day before. The wreck had been burned up, and relays of men were engaged during the whole of Saturday night and yesterday, filling up the chasm, and raising the locomotive by degrees. A considerable quantity of earth had been filled in, and upwards of one hundred men were busily at work, in the hope of having the track passable to-day. Construction trains were running constantly during yesterday with gravel from both sides of the break. The force of the break must have been very great, for trees were overturned, and others snapped from the trunks a great distance from the embankment. Thousands of People visited the spot yesterday—many from Hamilton—and a large number stood around so as greatly to impede the progress of the workmen. The sleeping car was raised from its suspended position to the track, in the course of the afternoon. It is considerably damaged at one end.

It is supposed by some, and very many seem to entertain the idea, that the water from the upper side of the track had forced its way by degrees into the embankment, filling the interstices between the frame-work of the old trestles and the sand; and that, after the freight train had passed over, the earth became so [illegible] with considerable force, and no [illegible] sliding, is evident enough from the fact that the earth carried everything before it.

The Rev. Thomas Fawcett ceased to exist yesterday morning. He was a Wesleyan Methodist Minister, well known and much respected in Upper Canada; latterly he has, we believe, been laboring among the Indians on the Grand River, and at the time of the accident he was on his way to visit his brother who was on his death-bed at Grimsby.

Attempted Murder near Nonquon.

(From the Victoria Herald.)

A most dastardly attempt at murder seems to have been made on Thursday last. It appears that a young man, named Jeremiah Lapp, of Lot 22, in the IIth Concession of Mariposa, started on Wednesday the 9th with a load of grain to Whitby. He reached Oxley's tavern the first night. Here the landlord have 5 bags of peas, and in the morning proceeded to Borelja where he sold the remainder of his grain, and with it taking breakfast at Sinclair's tavern, he was joined by a young man named Reuben Culbert *alias* George Davis; who, it seems had been to Toronto to witness the execution of the murderers. Lapp still having business at Whitby, decided to drive on, and Culbert asked for a ride, saying he had to dispose of some lumber. The two stayed at a tavern in Whitby all night, and in the morning Culbert said he had sold his lumber and asked for a ride to Port Hope. Arriving at Manchester Culbert paid for breakfast, and they proceeded on to Borelja. Instead of getting out Culbert said he would accompany Lapp as far as Nonquon, and pile his lumber, and requested Lapp to wait a few minutes until he informed his friends where he was going.

They then proceeded on their way as far as Orser's tavern, and Culbert helped Lapp to empty the five bags of peas, and saw him receive the price of them. They then started for the Nonquon, and on arriving at the point where the pile and new road meet, Culbert invited Lapp to go by the old road. They had gone about 40 rods on the old road, when Culbert looking in the back part of the wagon remarked, "Here is my cane yet," and made an excuse for going to the back part of the wagon where the cane lay. Lapp said "did you intend to walk to Whitby with that cane?" Culbert answered "Yes." Lapp replied "it would make a heavy load." Culbert said "yes, but I think it will answer the purpose I intended it for."

At this point of the conversation, Lapp's attention was withdrawn from his companion by the sliding of the wagon box, no account had he formed from Culbert than he received a blow from the club on the left side of the head. The blow, which made him think he was shot by a pistol, was followed by three others, when he caught sight of Culbert raising the club with both hands and again preparing to strike him. Lapp jumped out of the wagon but in jumping out received the blow on the left arm and thigh, which made him stumble. He recovered and ran back, and in doing so heard Culbert order the horses to stop. Meeting with a man named Town, the two followed the wagon. Arriving at the part of the road where the assault took place, they found Lapp's cap and Culbert's cudgel, and a little further on they met Moon's boys bringing back the wagon. Lapp and Town went on to Moon's Tavern, and there met two persons named Fergusson and Campbell. Fergusson took Lapp in his buggy to Manilla and Campbell undertook to drive the team. When they reached Manilla, Lapp gave a description of the man who had endeavored to murder him. He got his head dressed at Clark's where being unable to proceed further he remained. About half an hour after Lapp leaving Manilla, Culbert walked into Fenton's tavern, and answering the description given, was taken into custody, and being identified, was next morning brought before two Magistrates. Being interrogated he stated that on the morning of the assault he had breakfasted at John Campbell's on Scugog Island, and at the hour the attack was made he said he was on Scugog Island, but could not remember the name at whose house he stopped. He was conveyed to the County Gaol at Whitby to await his trial at the coming assizes.

Death of Dr. Edwin Thurtell Theller.

The Boston *Courier* of the 14th instant says: "Late papers from San Francisco announce the death of Dr. Edwin T. Theller, at Honitas. The greater portion of the life of Dr. Theller was passed in restless adventure, political and personal, and unsuccessful enterprises of various kinds. He was one of the chief coadjutors of Mr. Papineau, in bringing the Canadian rebellion to a head in 1836, and his name became widely known as "General Theller." He was exceedingly active in organizing the armed resistance to the government in the vicinity of Montreal. He was eventually taken prisoner, and conveyed to Quebec for trial. He was confined in an apartment in the fort at Cape Diamond, but made his escape on a very stormy night. In jumping from the outer wall he broke one of his legs, but nevertheless succeeded in getting clear, and in the course of a few weeks he worked his way into Maine. From thence he came to Boton, where he published a history of the rebellion, together with the details of his escape, in two volumes, which have long been out of print. He next became a resident of Rochester, New York, where he undertook to establish a community upon the socialistic idea. It proved a failure. In 1848, he acted with the annexationists of Canada—a party which took some steps towards effecting a separation of the Canadas from England, and annexing them to the United States. This party was born of the disgust created by the passage of the "Rebellion Losses Bill," by which the provinces were made to pay the bill for the destruction of property during the rebellion of 1836. At this time the young Ireland party were preparing for a revolution in that land of peace and good humor. The movement had warm sympathisers in this city, and a League, of the friends of Ireland was formed here, and funds were raised to be forwarded to the leaders in Ireland. The Canadian annexationists thought the money could be effectually used against England, by disbursing it in Canada; and Dr. Theller was sent on a mission to Boston, to convince the League, of that fact. The League, however, refused to be so convinced, and kept the fund for "home consumption." It had been the subject of some lawsuits and railroad stock depreciations, so, that it would not be safe now to say, that it amounts to a very large sum.

The Canada annexation scheme having failed, Dr. Theller proceeded to California, and, for the fourth time in his life became a newspaper editor. In 1851 he went to Panama, and edited a paper there. In 1852 he kept a public house about three miles inland from that place. He returned to San Francisco, and started another paper, with his usual luck. He was a clear and direct writer, but did not understand the business of conducting a newspaper much better than a revolution. In both kinds of enterprises he made several spirited starts, but always stranded in the course of a few months. He was as courageous, honest, and true, as he was restless and visionary. In San Francisco, he was much respected, and at one time held the office of Superintendent of Schools. At Honitas, where he ended his days, he devoted himself to his profession. His age was about fifty-five."

The Bible To Be Taxed.

A strange scene occurred in the House of Assembly last evening, while the Customs Bill was under discussion. Mr. Brown called the attention of the House to the fact that the Scriptures were to be charged with a duty of ten per cent. under the new Bill—and moved that Bibles and Testaments be admitted free of duty. To the astonishment of the House the Inspector General rose and opposed the motion, declaring, that it was impossible to distinguate between what were and what were not Religious Books. Mr. Cauchon followed in the same strain, contending that there were many religious books which ought to be admitted as well as the Bible, because they ought to be read with it, and as it would be impossible to discriminate, all should be taxed. It was also contended that Bibles might be made an article of home manufacture.

that he was prepared to promise that on the third reading of the Bill, he would introduce a clause permitting Bibles, Testament, and other books used in religious worship to be entered free of duty. He trusted the Premier would not insist upon the duty being levied, but he remember that Lord Elgin will undoubtedly take care that Mr. Galt performs his promise. The Government will not, he thinks, be required to pay the duty, if it is required of them willingly. We are informed that not only did Mr. Galt at first refuse compliance to the Honse, but the Yeas had had been made privately and direct to Lord Elgin in the Executive Council, which was strongly opposed to the abolition of the duty. This shows the strength of anti-Protestant feeling in the present Cabinet. But for the motion of Mr. Brown the Bibles of the people of Upper Canada would have been taxed to keep up the Catholic Church in Lower Canada. Shame!

Fire in Cobourg.—A fire broke out in the night of Thursday, a few weeks since, in a stable belonging to Mrs. Jones' Rose. The building, along with other property was destroyed. Four cows were burnt to death. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The above stable had been set fire to twice within a few days since.—Col.

Parliamentary.

Provincial Parliament.

THURSDAY, March 17th.

On motion of Mr. Hounsden, the Bill to amend the Act of Vict. Chap. 3 relating to the qualification of Justices of the Peace, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Simpson moved that the House do go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bill to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors from Saturday night until Monday morning (from Legislative Council.)

Mr. Carling moved in amendment that the House do not now go into Committee, but this day six months. He thought that since municipalities had the right to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, no further legislation on the subject was required.

Mr. Hartman thought the passing of the Bill would be a step in the right direction.

The amendment was lost on the following division.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allan, Archambault, Beaubien, Bellinger, Carling, Attyr.-Gen. Cartier, Chisom, Coulee, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Fellowes, Forter, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Heath, Lafontaine, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, McLeod, McCarter, McGee, Meagher, Morin, Panet, Price, Rose, Dunbar Ross, Simard and Turcotte.—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, John Cameron, Cayley, Clark, Cook, Daoust, Dorion, Dorland, Finlayson, Foley, Gaude, Gould, Hartman, Hebert, Holmes, Howland, John, Labelle, Lacoste, Laframboise, John S. Macdonald, Mattice, A. P. Macdonald, McFarlane, McPhail, Morris, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Walker Powell, Robinson, Roblin, James Ross, Rymal, William Scott, Sherwood, Short, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Stirton, Terrill, Tett, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Webb and Wright.—52.

The House then went into Committee, Col. Playfair in the chair.

The first clause having been read,

Mr. Dorion, proposed to put twelve o'clock instead of seven o'clock on Saturday night. He said there were many people who could not on Saturdays purchase before seven o'clock, and he wished, therefore, that the time be extended until twelve o'clock at night.

Mr. Robinson said that the people were generally very willing to go in favor of legislation, and restrictions that did not effect themselves. He was against all class legislation, and wished that laws should apply to all without exception, it was not fair for those people who could afford to drink as much as they pleased in their own houses, to pass acts which would prevent the poor man from purchasing liquor when he pleased.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald was in favour of all temperance legislation. The hon. gentleman who spoke last had said that whilst the Bill now before the House restrained the poor it allowed the rich to drink at home. Now, he for one was quite willing to allow people to get drunk in their own houses, but he would always endeavor to prevent the poor from getting drunk in taverns or in the streets, on Saturday night, and finding themselves in the hands of the police the next morning. But he supported the Bill for yet another reason. It had been found that all attempts to enforce a stringent license law had utterly failed, because those persons who were the lawyers of enabling Act were elected by the people interested in keeping up drinking shops. He would vote for seven o'clock, because he believed it to be his duty to do all in his power to induce the labouring man to go home on Saturday nights to his wife and children, and keep from spending his wages in a tavern.

Mr Mowat expressed his regret at hearing the objections which the hon. member for Toronto had taken to this Bill. He (Mr. Mowat) denied that it was open to the charge of class legislation. (Hear, hear.) There was not one word in it that could be fairly pronounced to be class legislation. The Bill applied equally to all classes. There are taverns which are frequented by the rich, and there are taverns which are frequented by the poor, and both are to be shut up from seven o'clock on Saturday evening till Monday morning. Both rich and poor, if they drink, will have to do so in their own houses. If they choose to buy spirits during the week and drink them during the period for which their sale is restricted, this Bill does prevent not them. Objections of the kind which the hon. member for Toronto made, if they had any effect, rather weaken than strengthen anything that might be said against the Bill. No person could be compelled by this Bill.

The clauses of the Bill were then put and carried. The Bill was reported to the House without amendment.

The House then entered upon the discussion of the Tariff, and at one o'clock took a vote on Mr. Buchanan's amendment, which had the object of preventing unjust taxation upon Upper Canada for the benefit of the Lower Province.

Yeas.—Aikins, Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, Burwell, Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Clark, Connor, Cook, Barlow, Dollard, Drummond, Finlayson, Gould, Harcourt, Hebert, Hogan, Howland, Lemieux, Lemieux, Laframboise, Lapum, S. Macdonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Peche, Walter Scott, Duncan Ross, Rymal, Sicotte, Simpson, Stirton, Tessier, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, White, Wright.—52.

Nays.—Messrs. Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Burton, Carling, Cartier, Cayley, Cartier, Daoust, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Harwood, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Laporte, LeBoutillier, J. A. Macdonald, Macfarlane, McCann, A. P. Macdonald, Meagher, Morin, Quinet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Dunbar Ross, W. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, S. Smith, Talbot, Terrill, Tett, Cobb.—[illegible]

The Upper Canadians who voted for this Lower Canadian Tariff, sacrificing the interests of their constituents, were Messrs. Benjamin, Burton, Carling, Cayley, Daly, Fellowes, Ferguson, Holmes, J. A. Macdonald, McCarter

Miscellaneous Selections

☞ A fellow out of health went to Saratoga to pick up a little, and picked up cough to send him to State Prison for three years. That is recruiting with a vengeance.

☞ A lady being about to marry a small man, was told he was a very bad fellow. "Well," said she, "if he's bad there's one so far—there's very little of him."

☞ "May it please your honor," said a lawyer, recently addressing one of the bench, "I brought the prisoner here on a habeas corpus." "That's a good one," said a fellow. "I'm blowed if I didn't see her come her in a cab."

LITANY.—From the want of gold, wives that scold, maiden's old, and by sharper "cold"—preserve us!

From cripple-racers, rapid auctioneers, and woman's tears—deliver us!

From steady coats, protected notes, and sinking boats—protect us!

From breaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded hores, and dry good stores—protect us!

From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—never mind!

Especially the latter.

SERMONS.—'It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons.' 'I am sick of the dull, prosy affair,' said a lady in the presence of a parson.

'But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons,' suggested the minister.

'Yes' replied the lady, 'but you are so long about it! I could write one in half the time if I only had the text.'

'O, if a text is all you want,' said the parson, 'I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon:—

'It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than a wide house with a brawling woman.'

'Do you mean me, sir?' inquired the lady quickly.

'O, my good woman,' was the responce, 'you will never make a sermonizer; you are too soon in your application.'

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

CAUTION.

Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, styled "B. B. Moore's." All genuine Pills hereafter have the name and signature of B. LAKE JUDSON, (successor to A. J. White & Co.,) on each box.

☞ All orders and letters relating to said Pills must be addressed to B. LAKE JUDSON, No 50 Leonard Street, New York, sole proprietor of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

B. LAKE JUDSON,
(Successor to A. J. White & Co.,) No. 50 Leonard Street, New York.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood looses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is an Expectorant, and opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the outer outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in greater quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they only show again when the body becomes impure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; also, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disgraceable fermentation, constantly taring with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely enraptured, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Caution—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore & Co. All genuine have the name of B. Lake Judson, successor to A. J. White & Co., on each Box. Also the signature of B Lake Judson. All others are spurious.

B. LAKE JUDSON.
Successor to *A. J. White & Co.*,
50, Leonard St., New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet throughout the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes sent on receipt of $1, postage paid.

February 23, 1859. tf-33

Comparison is the Best Test.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED, within the LAST FEW DAYS, a FRESH LOT OF

WINTER DRESSES!

Which for BEAUTY OF DESIGN & LOWNESS OF PRICE, Surpass any of my previous Importations.

Also, For Goods, in every shape,
Also, Gloves, of all kinds,
Also, Hosiery—Scotch, English, Shetlands, and Canadian,
Also, Blankets and Flannels,
Also, Ready-Made Clothing,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Veetings,
Also, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c.,
Also, Prints, Factory Cotton, &c.

ONE PRICE, AND NO DEMURRER!

ALSO IN GROCERIES,

I have a Fresh Stock of

TEAS, SUGARS,

And this Season's Currants, Raisins, Nuts, &c.

ALSO,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, &c.

☞ *The Highest Price for Farmers' Produce, of all kinds.*

1000 lbs. FEATHERS WANTED.

T. A. HARTON.

Newmarket, Nov. 25th, 1858. tf-41

NEW GOODS,

AT THE

OLD BRICK STORE!

MAIN STREET, CORNER OF WATER STREET.

JOHN BENTLEY,

Is now receiving his FALL STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c &c.

And respectfully solicits a continuance of the Patronage hitherto liberally extended to him. He does NOT PRETEND to sell at prices BELOW COST; but DOES PRETEND that he can buy as cheap, and will sell a *GOOD ARTICLE*, at as low a price as any fair dealing man, or company of men in the province.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE!

Newmarket, October 14th, 1858. tf-35

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the Fourth Division Court for the United Counties of York and Peel, will be in attendance at the Rail Road Hotel, Newmarket, on Thursday in each and every week, commencing with Thursday the 24th June, for the transaction of business connected with the said Court.

J. C. HOGABOOM,
Clerk.

June 8, 1859. tf-17

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Nearly opposite Mr Morris' Grocery,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.

Newmarket, *May* 14, 1857. tf-15

FOR SALE.

EIGHT ACRES and 60 Rods of Land, situate on Yonge-st., being the South West corner of Lot No. 12, in the 1st Con. of Whitchurch, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The Land is cleared and of good Quality.

For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christeson, Inn Keeper, Yonge-st., or to,

Wm. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

December 23, '58. tf-45

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that from May, 1857, his appointments will be as follows:

The 1st Monday in each month, Dr. E. C. E. will be at McLeod's Hotel, Aurora.

J. Hewitt's, Newmarket, Tuesday following.

Mansion House, Sharon, on Wednesday.

F. J. Wilson's Bradford, on Thursday.

T. Boyd's Bond-Head, on Friday of the same week.

The 2nd Monday in May, July, September, November and December,

DR. E. C. EDMONDS

Will be at R. Parrott's Store, Clarksville, D. Brown's, Pearville, Tuesday following.

Wm. Moore's Brownsville, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Strain's Hotel, Lloydtown, on Thursday of the same week, in the above mentioned months—when he will be prepared to *Clean, Fill, or Remove* TEETH as may be required; and also put new ones in upon

PIVOT, SILVER OR GOLD PLATE.

All operations performed in the most approved style, and WARRANTED.

Consultations Free.

Toronto, April 23, 1857. tf-12

W. C. ADAMS.
Doctor of Dental Surgery.

HAS commenced Practice at his Rooms, No. 56, King Street East, where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

☞ Particular attention given to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

☞ All work Warranted. ☜

Toronto, June 8d, 1858. tf-21

Aurora Advertisements.

A FIRST CLASS

DRUG STORE!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of

AURORA

And Vicinity, and the Public generally, that he has opened out a

DRUG STORE,

In the above mentioned place, in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Atkinson.

The stock consists, in part, of the following articles:—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Liquors for medical uses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Camphor, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Turpentine, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stationary, &c., &c.

All of which is entirely Fresh, and of the first Quality; in short his Stock comprises all the leading articles usually kept in a Drug Store; and as his facilities in Purchasing Goods cannot be excelled by any one, he will sell as low as any establishment in the country.

Physicians' Prescriptions ACCURATELY compounded.

Tooth Extracted

On the shortest notice,—or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY skillfully performed, and Warranted.

C. S. LLOYD.

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1858. 1y41

FURNITURE!

FURNITURE.

Shop—Opposite the Wellington Hotel,

AURORA.

BOYD & CONNOLLY

Have constantly on hand a good variety of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SUCH as Sofas, Couches, Side Boards, Bureaus; Centre, Dressing, Breakfast and Dining Tables; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wardrobes and Glass Cupboards; Patent Bedsteads of the newest style, &c., &c.

ALSO

More than twenty different kinds of *CHAIRS*—such as Walnut Parlor and Easy Chairs, Drawing and Sitting Room Chairs, Boston and Nursing Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Old Furniture Repaired to Order. Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.

BOYD & CONNOLLY.

Aurora, April 1st, 1858. tf-40

Four Dwelling Houses for Sale OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND.

THE undersigned offers for Sale, or exchange for Land, that block of new buildings containing four tenements, situated just midway between Aurora Station and Yonge Street.

For further particulars, apply to

SAML. MACHELL,
Sixth Con. of King, or
SETH. ASHTON, Aurora.

Aurora, Sept. 28, 1858. tf-39

Bricks! Bricks!

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the *AURORA* Brick Yard,

BRICKS.

Of superior Quality, both White and Red, at reduced prices.

W. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, Conveyancer &c.

Aurora, June 16, 1858. tf-18

BRICKS, BRICKS.

120,000 BRICKS, of the first quality—for Sale cheap at the Brick Yard of the Undersigned, on Yonge Street, Lot No. 3, Whitchurch.

T. & E. HEACOCK.

Yonge Street, Nov. 17, 1858. tf-40

100,000 BUSHELS
WHEAT WANTED.

FOR which the highest price will be Given in

CASH.

T. A. HARTON.

Newmarket, July 6, 1858. tf-67

WANTED,

1000 LBS., OF Butter, for which the Highest Market Price will be given.

ELLEN MAGUIRE.

Newmarket, Nov. 11th, 1858. tf-39

New Stove, Tin & Copper Warehouse,

Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main-Street,

NEWMARKET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BEDROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest remunerative profits. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware.

☞ Orders for Tin Roofing, Eave Troughing, Plumbing and Bell Hanging, promptly executed.

COPPER WORK,

In all its branches, neatly executed, and on the most Reasonable Terms, such as

Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam-Pipes, Brewers' Kettles, &c.

Being a *PRACTICAL PLUMBER*, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of a Water-Closets, Sinks, Cisterns, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in Exchange for Tin-Ware; likewise Farm Produce.

W. S. WAITE.

November 10th, 1858 tf-39

CHARLES J. FISHER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Main-St., Newmarket, opposite Hewitt's North American Hotel,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the unprecedent success he has met with since commencing business, and trusts that by unremitting attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of the same.

The largest and best assorted stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

North of Toronto, which will be sold in consequence of the light times at

TEN PER CENT LESS

Than the usual prices, and all articles Warranted as represented. Clocks in endless variety from $1.75 to $20; Watches from $5 to $50; Gold do from $25 to $150; Ladies Brooches in gold, Cameo and other Stones and from $1, up; solid gold finger rings from $1 up; Ear drops and rings from $1.50 up; Spectacles of all kinds from 36cts., up; with cases in. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired in a

Workmanlike Manner.

Glasses fitted into Watches for 25cts, all round.

Newmarket, Sept. 23, 1858. tf-32

BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Dwelling House and Out Houses TO BE LET.

TO LET, the well-known premises of the subscriber at Bogart-Town, including his Dwelling House, Out Houses and

BLACK SMITH'S SHOP,

With or without Tools. There is 3/4 of an acre of land, a number of Fruit Trees, in bearing condition, together with cistern and other conveniences.

☞ Terms Liberal. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

J. S. WILKIN.

Bogart Town, Dec. 9, '58. tf-43

New Grocery Store.

JAMES NIXON begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country that he has just commenced business as a General Grocer, Liquor and Provision dealer, in the

NEW STORE,

Corner of Mill and Main Streets,

Opposite Rosthouse's Cabinet Warehouse; and he trusts by vending none but the

Genuine Article,

To meet a share of public patronage.

His present stock will be found on examination to compare, both in quality and price, with any now offering.

N. B.—J. N. will be constantly supplied with a well assorted stock of

Brandies, Wines, London Porter and Scotch Ales,

All of which will be SOLD cheap for cash. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c.

Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1858. tf-36

Important to Shoe-Makers!

NEWMARKET TANNERY.

THE Subscriber having Rented the above Establishment from Mr. Wm Wallis, intends carrying on the

Tanning Business

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Upper, Kip, Calf, Cordovan and Lace Leather. Also, for sale—

Tanner's Oil and Cow-Hair!

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash, or three months' credit.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

THOMAS FOLEY.

Newmarket, April 29, 1858. tf-11

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!

DOMESTIC AND TODDY,

OF Excellent Quality, by the *Barrel, Gallon or Quart.* For Sale cheap by.

tf-21 JOHN BENTLEY.

NEWMARKET BAKERY!

W. LEADBETTER

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has leased the premises adjoining Mr. Roadhouse's Cabinet Shop,

MAIN STREET,

Where he intends carrying on the business of a BAKER IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; and hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage by his constant study to supply all articles in his line of the

FINEST AND BEST QUALITY.

Wedding Cakes, and all other kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

To Commence on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

Newmarket, Nov. 24, 1858. tf-41

For Sale.

ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

E. JACKSON.

February 7, 1858. tf-13

TEAS! TEAS!

THOMAS NIXON,

THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his numerous friends and Customers that he has now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest remunerating profit) a very large assortment of the choicest

TEAS, GROCERIES,

Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increasing Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

In the Grocery Department will be found—

Teas, Spices,
Coffees, Tobaccos,
Cocoa, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,

Rice Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.

In the Provision Department

Lard, Cheese,
Pork, Bacon,
Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,

Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel,) Herrings, Codfish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes,

Flour, Peas,
Oatmeal, Crackers,
Biscuits, Cornmeal,
Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c

ON THE BOOKSHELVES

to kept a good supply of English and American *BOOKS*, in almost all the departments of Science and Literature, in various styles of binding, together with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books

—ALSO,—

Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books, Pens, &c., &c.

Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856. y-o1

LIME.

ROCKDALE Lime and Cement for sale at the Rail Road Station, by,

O. FORD.

Newmarket, April 15th, 1858. tf-9

Furniture Warerooms.

JOSEPH BILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

BRADFORD—On the 4th of every month.

HOLLAND LANDING—On the 5th and 6th of May, July September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

BROWNSVILLE—On the 8th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

AURORA—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivot, Teeth cleansed from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call especial attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same mouth, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1859 tf-v1n1

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!!

MISSES FLEMING & SMITH

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity, that they have recently opened

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS,

In the premises adjoining Mr. Fleming's Saddlery and nearly opposite the American Hotel, where they keep constantly on hand every description of

Millinery Goods

Embracing the latest styles of fashion. Millinery Goods made to order on the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style.

☞ A call respectfully solicited. ☜

Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1858. tf-35

CHEAP PERIODICALS.

"NO entertainment is so cheap as reading, and no pleasure so lasting"—LADY MONTAGU

Newspaper, Magazine and Book Depot.

R. E. MUNRO,

MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET,

Begs respectfully to intimate to the reading public that he is prepared to furnish with promptitude and regularity, ALL the Current News and Literary Papers, Magazines, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Constantly on hand—

Leslie's Illustrated,
Harper's Weekly,
New York Ledger,
New York Mercury,
Scottish American,
Magazine,
N. Y. Tribune, and Times,
N. Y. Clipper, and Herald,
N. Y. Dispatch, &c., &c,
Illustrated London News,
Do. Do. Times, &c,
Waverly Magazine,
Blackwood's do, and the Reviews,
Harper's, Gody's and Leslie's Magazines,
Globe, Colonist, New Era;

ALSO,

A choice collection of cheap reading always on hand.

Papers and Magazines put in wrappers ready for mailing, without extra charge.

☞ Orders for any published work will receive prompt attention.

Shop—Nearly opposite the Railroad Hotel.

Newmarket, Jan'y 6, 1859. tf-47

WANTED,

1000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER.

1,000 Dozens Fresh Eggs,

FOR which the subscriber will give in exchange Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, or any article contained in his Stock of good Quality, and at as reasonable prices as any ever offered in Canada.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main St., Newmarket, June 24, 1857. tf-21

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Reduced Prices!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has now on hand a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Superior to anything in this vicinity, which he will sell at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

As the work is made by himself, he can warrant it to give satisfaction.

Leather and Farm Produce

Of every description, taken in exchange.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT,

Will be allowed on all cash purchases exceeding one pound.

☞ Observe the Sign of the "Big Boot,"—one door South of Dr. Neville's, Main-St., Newmarket.

D. LEE.

Newmarket, Jan. 19, 1859. tf-49

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JOSIAH JAMES and JOHN DENNIS is this day, January 9th, 1858, dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm to be paid by John Dennis, and all debts due the firm, to be collected by him.

JOSIAH JAMES.
JOHN DENNIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country that he has Removed to the premises lately occupied by *Mrs. HALL*, known as the Temperance Saloon, opposite his former place of business, where he constantly keeps on hand a large and well-selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

of all sizes and description, and at prices that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

These goods have been manufactured

By EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

the Subscriber, therefore, has every confidence in recommending his stock to the public.

☞ *Call and examine the goods and prices.*

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, April 29, 1858. tf-11

R. FLEMING,
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.

CARRIAGES Trimmed, &c., in the Newest Style, and according to Order.

R. Fleming tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers, for the liberal patronage since in business, and solicits a continuance.

A choice assortment of all articles in his line of business constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who may favor him with their patronage, articles of the best quality and newest style and

At Moderate Charges.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

All Work Warranted.

HIDES

And suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.

☞ All Orders and Repairing done on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, Jan. 15, 1859. 1y21

Grocery and Provision Store!

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates that his Store is now filled with everything required by the country trade, in the Grocery line: embracing—

Teas, Coffees,
Sugars, Currants,
Raisins, Rice,
Tobaccos, Cigars,
Herrings, dried & pickled,
Cod Fish, &c.

—ALSO—

WINES & LIQUORS!

Of the best quality, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction: together with

DRIED HAMS & BACON,

Pickles, Sauces, Molasses, Syrups, &c. The Stock is now complete, and the public are invited to call and make an inspection.

Lake Huron Fish by the Barrel.

J. MORRIS,

Newmarket, July 16, 1857. tf-21

To Builders and Persons Building.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELLED DOORS,

Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture any description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,

Together with Tackle, Capstans, &c., for removing or raising buildings, he is prepared to take contracts for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.

Newmarket, July 7, 1857. tf-23

TO BUILDERS!

PARTIES Wishing to Build, Move Turn or Raise Buildings of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,

As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes which he will sell on the following terms.

Jack Screws, each, - - - £0 2 6 per day
Screws, - - - 0 5 0 "
Tackles, - - - 0 10 0 "

Being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857 tf-24

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

NORTHERN RAILWAY, OF CANADA.

Two Trains Daily Each Way.

ON and after MONDAY December 27th, 1858, Trains will Run upon this line as follows:

LEAVE TORONTO.

7.00 A. M., for Barrie, arrive at 12, noon.
2.00 P. M., for Collingwood, arriving at 3.30 P. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

5.00 A. M., arrive at Toronto - - 11.30 A. M.

LEAVE BARRIE.

12.30 P. M., arrive at Toronto - - 5.35 P. M.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1858. tf-48

THE LEADER.

THE Weekly, in again Enlarged and contains 2,000 square inches of reading matter more than any other newspaper published in British America (the *Patriot*, excepted), and Subscribers can obtain it at half the price of total weeklies printed in Canada, being at the unprecedentedly low rate of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

when paid strictly in advance; otherwise, Two Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER,

A LARGE Sheet, Containing the contents of the Morning and Evening Editions of the Leader will be published at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE PATRIOT

A WEEKLY Paper, the Largest published in Canada (except *The Weekly Leader*) by 300 SQUARE INCHES, IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. Subscribers by remitting strictly in advance,

ONE DOLLAR,

Which is half the price of many weeklies, will have it sent to them for one year. If not paid in advance, Two Dollars.

THE LEADER,

DAILY—Morning and Evening Editions containing the latest English, Foreign and American news, together with everything interesting to Canadian Readers, that can be obtained to the last moment either by Telegraph or Express, Public Meetings, Law Courts, Municipal Councils, Police Proceedings, &c., faithfully reported. Either Edition, the largest daily sheets issued in Canada, forwarded by Post to all parts, or delivered in City every day (Sundays excepted) at the residence of Subscribers, at the low rate of

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

when paid in advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

TO ADVERTISERS,

THE Continuous Increase of the *Leader* and the *Patriot* newspapers is astonishing, and all advertisers should avail themselves of the advantage to their columns. All advertisements for the Morning Edition will be inserted in the Evening Edition without extra charge, and the times thus receiving two insertions at the rate charged for one.

JOB, BOOK AND CARD PRINTING.

FROM the Great Facilities, the superior selection of Type, and the advantage of the Steam Power used in driving the presses of the newspaper Department, every description of Job, Book and Card Printing can be executed neatly, speedily, and twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any Job Printing Establishment in the Province.

Leader Buildings,
No. 63, King Street East. tf-43

M'ME DEMOREST'S
System of Dress Cutting.

MISS MAGUIRE begs respectfully to intimate that she is authorized and appointed the Agent of M'me Demorest, of New York, to teach her

Excelsior System of Dress Cutting,

To whom was awarded a Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace.

☞ Miss Maguire also holds a certificate confirming her Show Rooms, Newmarket, as a Branch of M'me Demorest's New York Emporium of Fashions.

☞ Patterns Cut on Short Notice. ☜

Newmarket, Dec. 16, 1858. tf-44

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, $500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandize in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods taken in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "*Equitable*" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent.*
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Japan
WAREHOUSE!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of Hodge & Bros, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Hannah Davis, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Painted Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Pipe.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

☞ Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods. ☜

J. & J. HODGE.

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. tf-47

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, November 25th, 1855.

THE NEW ERA

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

BRUTUS JACKSON,

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.

TERMS—7s. 6d. per year in Advance or 10s if not paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	0 3 6
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 10
For each line above ten,	0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 0
Cards, per year,	1 5 0

☞ Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.